Willsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XXII. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1842. No. 1140.

From the Southern Churchman.

PATRIOTISM OF ANCIENT NATIONS.

What is Patriotism? What, its origin? And what are the duties, which the glowing sentiment inspires? These questions are answered in a well written address before us, delivered by Prof. HADDUCK, of Dartmouth College, on the 4th of July, 1842. After noticing the early associations and circumstances which awaken in one a sacred affection for the spot where he was born, and which clothe it in his view with more than the charms of beauty, he speaks of this sentiment as variously developed among different nations. We subjoin a few extracts:

Among the principal nations of the ancient world, Patriotism was substantially the love of national glory,—the pride of dominion,—the desire of achievement,—the triumph of arms. A country's welfare was identified with its military fame and the wealth of its tributary provinces. Patriotism was clad in armour, or robed in office. If it appeared in any other from, it was, mainly, confined to the Orators and Philosophers.

In all, it was exclusive and idolatrous. It had no sympathy with man as man. It recognised nothing great or good beyond the limits of their own country. This it worshipped. To it, it sacrificed all other interests and all other loves. To die for it was glory among men and piety to the gods. The State was, in their esteem, above humanity; its honor paramount to virtue itself.

The Jews, though not one of the leading nations, were not behind their neighbors in patriotic feeling. They could not sing the Lord's song in a strange land. They fought with desperation for their mountain homes. They counted it greatness to belong to the land of Judah. They meditated no conquests; they indulged no thirst for dominion. Their greatest pride was to be Israelites, children of the promise, heirs of the Patriarchs. Judea was to them, all holy land—a theatre of miracles and revelations. Angle feet had pressed its soil. God had there, visibly, communed with men. A supernatural atmosphere invested the land, and consecrated the people. Jewish Patriotism was eminently a religious feeling. It had little of the character of that virtue, as it appeared in ancient Europe. The pride of Israel was the glory of God. They fought for their altars and the name of the Lord. The land flowing with milk and honey, the garden of the earth, was dear to them, chiefly as the heritage of the Lord, the dwelling place of the Most High. There seemed to them to be nothing out of it on earth, and but a step between it and heaven.

Christianity introduced ideas entirely new. It did not condemn the feeling of patriotism; it allowed and cherished it, but under important modifications, which present the virtue in a new light. It attached us no less to places; but more to persons. It stripped the scenery of a country of none of the beautiful and inspiring associations, which great events and great traits of character were wont to hang around the eloquent mountain pass and crimson seas, where valor had triumphed and the destinies of empires had been changed; but it raised the ACTOR above the SCENE; it gave new dignity to man AS MAN; it drew around the transient dweller in the vallies and on the hills, associations more interesting and more sublime, than had ever consecrated any field of war or scene of greatness. It changed the point of light in which events are to be viewed. It engaged attention more to the fleeting generations that appear and vanish away, in such rapid succession, than to the theatre on which they enact their part, or the monuments they leave behind them. The STATE became a less important object; and the PEOPLE of the State, more important. Man came to be much more regarded in his essential characteristics, and less, in his accidental circumstances.

Whilst, therefore, Christianity recognised and fostered the love of country in the disciple, it taught him to consider all men as brethren, to open his heart to the whole world. It assumed, what science has since demonstrated, that the true interest of the whole is the interest of the part; that the prosperity of one nation is the prosperity of all. It, therefore, inculcated philanthropy, without, at all, obliging us to stifle any reasonable attachment to our own land. At a time, when no people had conceived the idea of common mutual interests among the entire family of man, our blessed Lord unsealed the treasures of his grace to all, and commanded us to count every man, without distinction of race or origin, a neighbor and a brother. "I am the light of the WORLD" said he. It was the first distinct announcement of the common interest of all men in the covenant of God. The command, with which the Son of man concluded his last interview with his disciples, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," was the first commission of universal mercy. And the enterprise of the Apostles for the conversion of the world, in pursuance of this command, was the first mission of charity to man, as man, upon record.

After so long a time we are, at last, beginning to see, that this great principle of mutual love among men is the true interest of each and all. Conquest and oppression, however they flatter the vanity and feed the avarice of men, are ultimately fatal to the conquerors, as well as the conquered. The only unfailing resources of individuals and of nations are in themselves. All real and safe progress is the development from the centre of life within us. Production is the only source of wealth. To buy we must sell; to sell, we must find a market, and our market is the world. The narrower and the poorer that world is, the less it will want of us, and the less it will give for our products. To oppress, or to impoverish other nations is, therefore, just so far, to limit the demand, and, of course, the price of our own productions, and just so far, to discourage our industry, repress our enterprise, and dry up the sources of our greatness.

THE PATRIOT CITIZEN.

The Patriotism of History is, mainly, that of the soldier and the statesman. The Patriotic king, the Patriot warrior, and the Patriot orator have left no room for emulation. The annals of all countries exhibit bright names: perfect models of patriotism in the field, in the senate, and on the throne. There is, however, one form of the virtue left for the new world. The Patriot CITIZEN is not delineated in history. This character, in its full development, seems reserved for those shores. It is the appropriate peculiarity, I may say, the characteristic glory of the new republic. In what form has not love of country been represented? If we speak of art, or eloquence, they grew to perfection where they had their birth, under the genial skies of Greece. And they devoted themselves, with filial gratitude, to the land that gave them inspiration. They have made her name as imperishable as her mountains and as fragrant as the airs that fan her islands. Valour was the Roman's *virtue*, and his country the idol to which he consecrated it. Of Patriotic policy and administration, all history furnishes examples. But in no state has the citizen, in distinction from the soldier, the prince, and the artist, and the orator, been so important a personage. No where has a mere member of society had so wide a sphere of action. No where has a single man been so powerful in private life. In no part of the world has so little depended on the ruler, and so much on the people. Never was it of so little consequence, what the goverment is, and of so much consequence what the people are. Never before has the experiment been made to determine, with how little power the ends of society may be attained,—how little we must submit to be controlled, and how far we are capable of governing ourselves.

In proportion as the sphere of duty is thus extended, and the responsibilities of action increased, the value of life is enhanced, and its dignity raised. It seems to me to be one of the principal felicities of our lot, under the smiles of heaven upon this goodly land, that a citizen is here so much of a man,—a plain citizen, without Reverend or Honorable, Colonel or Esquire, appended to his name. I object not to titles or distinctions. Let them be won and worn. Industry and virtue, in the ungenial soil of our world, need to be stimulated by all means. And the man who grudges his neighbor the reward of honorable studies or generous deeds, is akin to him who has not soul enough to aspire to them. But office and honors are accidents of citizenship. As to be a man is more than to be a citizen, so to be a citizen is more than to be in office. Place is an appendage of the man; not the man an appendage of the place. * *

There is a simple dignity, above all accidental distinctions, in him, who neither seeks office as an honor, nor shuns it as a duty. The condition is enviable, which titles cannot dignify, nor applause make happier. If this condition is ever realized, it must be in the AMERICAN CITIZEN—the sensible, reasonable, independent, farmer, mechanic, or gentleman. Whether he breathe our wholesome mountain airs, or prefer the stir and fever of the city, he is the last man in the world to be haunted and tortured with the lust of office. He whose heart, unquiet and dissatisfied, is yearning for something in the power of the people to bestow, is equally ignorant of his blessings and his dangers. Happy the man who, with talents that cannot be obscured, yet courts retirement, and, conscious of virtues that ennoble, covets neither station, nor distinction; who quietly enjoys immunities for which he invokes no power but heaven, and patiently and cheerfully fills a private station. And happy will it be for the country, if no false notion of respectability, no foolish pride, no chimerical ideas of enjoyment, induce a more general discontent with the rewards of ordinary life. A dreamy impatience for promotion and restlessness amidst fountains of plenty, betrays feelings incapable of being satisfied, in any state and with any measure of good. A nation of office seekers can hardly be a nation of honest men; certainly not a quiet or happy nation.

Mistakes prevail on this subject, and the fear is not unreasonable, that the very commonness and constancy of our richest privileges may cause them to be undervalued, whilst the glittering prizes of office allure and beguile us.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

Our worthy townsman, Mr. French, has recently been lecturing and exhibiting experiments on Animal Magnetism to crowded houses in Norfolk. His experiments there have been wonderfully successful, and have made many converts to this astonishing and mysterious science, or art. Even the most skeptical have been compelled to yield their doubts. Hear what the Norfolk papers say of him: *Pet. Intel.*

From the Norfolk Beacon.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM—MR. FRENCH'S LECTURES.

We believe that the exhibitions of charlatans, who have resorted to miserable tricks and artifices to filch pecuniary gain from ignorance and credulity, have materially contributed, in various sections of the country, to throw ridicule and even obloquy on a science, which is too much in its infancy to enable us to form a correct opinion as to the extent of influence and usefulness to which it may hereafter attain.

There is, in our judgment, nothing of the miraculous about Animal Magnetism. It is induced by force of will, vivid desire and conviction of success. Magnetic results are produced by the nervous system, and the nervous agency is produced by the will. Can the arm or any limb be moved unless the brain wills it? And is it not maintained that the will itself is a great nervous agent? Magnetism then is only a particular state of the nervous system.

The brain is an organ whose principal function is to receive and transmit perception and acts of the will. When we will the motion of a limb the brain sends to the muscle charged with the execution of the movement, a certain quantity of the nervous agent which determines the muscular contraction. Muscular contraction is but the result of *electrical* excitement, and the circulation of a fluid analogous to electricity proceeding from the magnetiser, comes in contact with the passive nervous atmosphere of the subject, who loses all the faculties of external sensation, and the internal impressions, together with those communicated by the magnetiser, are conveyed to the brain by some other means. This we believe is the theory of a celebrated French philosopher, and it is certainly the most plausible one that we have seen.

But the phenomena are contrary to our previous experience. Were not Galvanism, and the powers of extracting lightning from the heavens and giving it a safe conduct to the earth, equally so until the experiments of Galvani and of Franklin? The astonishing velocity of light, 192,000 miles per second, is as surprising as it is true. The genius of Newton developed the laws of gravitation, which teach us that planets and their satellites are alike maintained in their orbits by one unvarying force; while the telescope of Herschel informs us of the immense distance to which light extends and at which it is perceived. And who can solve the question as to the materiality or immateriality of light? We know that the laws of inanimate nature have been discovered, and why may not those of animate nature also?

The influences of Animal Magnetism, as a therapeutic agent, will be looked to with much interest by the benevolent and the humane. The great influence of the brain on the health is well known, and whatever produces changes in the animal economy must necessarily affect the health. In cases of debility, arising from shattered nerves, mesmeric influences have been found more beneficial than the appliances of the most skilful medical practitioners. So also in hysterics, hypochondria, epilepsy and nervous diseases generally.

Mr. French repeated his experiments on Friday evening with entire success in the presence of eminent medical men, and an intelligent audience. Mr. Pepper, a healthy fair complexioned young man about 24 years of age, was put in a magnetic sleep in a few minutes, and his eyes were then closely bandaged by a bystander with two handkerchiefs, and every precaution taken to ascertain that it was utterly impossible for him to see with his eyes. A watch previously altered to an hour, which Mr. French himself did not know, was put into his hands, and after several minutes he told the hour, at the first attempt, within two minutes. The three gentlemen, who were acting as an examining committee, were perfectly satisfied that he ascertained the hour by some inscrutable means, and that it was impossible that there could be collusion or trickery in it. Mr. French, accompanied by two gentlemen, went into another part of the house and from that distance put a little negro girl asleep. A male servant of the house was magnetized, and then made to dance with his arms standing out like the arms of a sign post, and even when he awoke the arms remained perfectly rigid until they were relaxed by the magnetizer.

Of Mr. French, who is a lawyer and a gentleman of fine attainments, and who has studied the science of Mesmerism under the impulses of an inquiring mind, anxious in the first instance to satisfy itself as to the truth of what was claimed for Animal Magnetism, we can speak from a long personal acquaintance. Those who are not acquainted with him may rest assured that he is above all trickery or deception, while they will discover that he is familiar with the theories of science, and that he possesses the magnetic power, in a very high degree.

The editor of the Norfolk Herald thus speaks of one of the experiments:

The writer of this notice was put in communication with one of the subjects, tested, whether of sweet or bitter, conversed, and told the what of the clock exactly, a watch being placed in his hand, with the eyes not only closed but also bandaged. We state these facts solely for the benefit of those who are skeptical or who may not have seen the experiment.

From the Clay Banner.

MESMERISM.—James S. French, Esq., of Petersburg, a gentleman of the highest respectability—a lawyer and a scholar of fine attainments—who studied this art with a view to satisfy his own mind as to its reality, has attained a higher perfection in the exemplification of its wonderful powers, than probably any other man in the Union. Mr. French has, on many occasions, in a select company of personal friends, exhibited his powers, and on every occasion has completely astonished the beholders, and their narratives of his feats created in the public mind such a strong desire to hear and see him, that he was compelled to deliver a public lecture, with practical illustrations, in Petersburg. He, on Friday night, lectured in Norfolk to a crowded assemblage, comprising the most fashionable part of the society of that place. We wish Mr. French would gratify our townsmen with an exhibition of his powers.

THOUGHTS FOR YOUTH—FORCE OF HABIT.

On the coast of Norway there is an immense whirlpool, called by the natives, Maelstroom, which signifies the naval or the centre of the sea. The body of waters which form this whirlpool, is extended in a circle above thirteen miles in circumference. In the midst thereof, stands a rock, against which the tide in its ebb, is washed with inconceivable fury; when it instantly swallows up all things which come within the sphere of its violence. No skill of the mariner nor strength of rowing can work an escape. The sea beaten sailor at the helm finds the ship at first go into a current opposite his intentions; his vessel's motion, though slow in the beginning, becomes every moment more rapid: it goes round in circles still narrower, till at last it is dashed against the rock, and entirely disappears forever.

And thus it fares with the thoughtless and hapless youth, that falls under the power of any vicious habit. At first he indulges with caution and timidity, and struggles against the stream of vicious inclination. But every relapse carries him down the current, the violence of which increases and brings him still nearer to the rock in the midst of the whirlpool, till at length stupified and subdued, he yields without a struggle, and makes shipwreck of conscience, of interest, of reputation, and of every thing that is dear and valuable in the human character.

Good habits on the other hand are powerful as well as bad ones; therefore, no better advice can we give to youth than the following: "Choose the most rational and best way of living, and habit will soon make it the most agreeable."

LUDICROUS CIRCUMSTANCE IN A CHURCH.

Speaking of first impressions at Church brings to my mind a ludicrous circumstance that happened some fifty or sixty years ago, at ——— Church. The Rector, though a man of profound learning, and a great theologian, was of such eccentric habits as often to create a doubt among the vulgar whether he was at times compos mentis. Having remarked for several successive Sundays, a gentleman who was no parishioner, invariably using a seat in a pew next to that in which a young widow lady sat, he instantly eyed them; and at one time detected the young gentleman slyly drawing the lady's glove from off the back of the pew where she was accustomed to place it (her hand and arm were delicately fair) and placing in it a small neatly folded note. By and by the lady's prayer book fell—of course accidentally—from the ledge of her pew into the gentleman's; he picked it up, found a leaf turned down, and he hastily scanned a passage, which evidently caused a smile of complacency.

Our minister saw all their proceedings, and continued to watch them for two successive Sundays. On the third, as soon as the collects were read, and while the beadle yet waited to attend him to the chancel, our eccentric pastor, in a strong distinct voice, said "I publish the bans of marriage between M. and N. (deliberately pronouncing the names of the parties,) if any of you know just cause," &c. The eyes of the congregation were turned on them; the lady with suffused blushes, and the gentleman crimsoned with anger; she fanning herself with vehemence, and he opening and shutting the pew door with rage and violence; the minister meanwhile proceeding through his duties with the same decorum as if innocent of the agitation he had excited.

The sermon preached and the services ended, away to the vestry rush the party at the heels of the pastor. "Who authorised you, sir, to make such a publication of the bans?" demanded they both in a breath. "Authorised me?" said he with a stare, which heightened their confusion. "Yes, sir, who authorized you?" "Oh!" said the minister with a sly glance alternately at each, "if you don't approve of it, I'll forbid the bans next Sunday." "Sir," said the lady, "you have been too officious already; nobody requested you to do any thing; you had better mind your own business!" "Why, my pretty dear," said he; patting her on the cheek, "what I have done has been all in the way of business; and if you do not like to wait for three publications, I advise you, sir," —turning to the gentleman—"to procure the licence, the ring, and—the fee, and then the whole matter may be settled as soon as to *morrow*." "Well," replied the gentleman, addressing the widow, "with your permission I will get them, and we may be married in a day or two." "Oh! you may both do as you please," pettishly, yet nothing loathingly, replied the lady. It was but a day or two after, the license was procured, the parson received his fee, the bridgroom his bride, and the widow, for the last time, threw her gloves over the back of the pew; and it was afterwards said that all parties were satisfied with their gains.

A TREATY

To Settle and define the Boundaries between the Territories of the United States and the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in North America, for the final suppression of the African Slave Trade, and for the giving up of Criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases.

Whereas, certain portions of the line of boundary between the United States of America and the British dominions in North America, described in the second article of the treaty of peace of 1783, have not yet been ascertained and determined, notwithstanding the repeated attempts which have been heretofore made for that purpose: and whereas, it is now thought to be for the interest of both parties, that avoiding further discussion of their respective rights, arising in this respect under the said treaty, they should agree on a conventional line in said portions of the said boundary, such as may be convenient to both parties, with such equivalents and compensations, as are deemed just and reasonable: And whereas, by the treaty concluded at Ghent, on the 24th day of December, 1814, between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, an article was agreed to and inserted of the following tenor, viz: "Art. 10. Whereas, the traffic in slaves is irreconcileable with the principles of humanity and juctice: And whereas, both his Majesty and the United States, are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object:" And whereas, notwithstanding the laws which have at various times been passed by the two governments, and the efforts made to suppress it, that criminal traffic is still prosecuted and carried on: And whereas, the United States of America and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, are determined that, so far as may be in their power, it shall be effectually abolished: And whereas, it is found expedient for the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within the territories and jurisdiction of the two parties respectively, that persons committing the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up: The United States of America and her Britannic Majesty, having resolved to treat on these several subjects, have for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries to negotiate and conclude a treaty, that is to say, the President of the United States, has, on his part, furnished with full powers, Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has on her part appointed the right Honorable Alexander Lord Ashburton, a Peer of the said United kingdom, a member of her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, and her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission to the United States; who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed to and signed the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

It is hereby agreed and declared that the line of boundaries shall be as follows—

Beginning at the Monument at the source of the river St. Croix, as designated and agreed to by the Commissioners under the 5th article in the treaty of 1794, between the governments of the United States and Great Britain; thence, north, following the exploring line run and marked by the Surveyors of the two governments in the years 1817 and 1818, under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, to its intersection with the river St. John and to the middle of the channel thereof; thence, up the middle of the main channel of said river St. John, to the mouth of the river St. Francis; thence, up the middle of the channel of the said river St. Francis, and of the Lakes through which it flows, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamock; thence, south-westerly, in a straight line to a point on the north west branch of the river St. John, which point shall be ten miles distant from the main branch of the St. John, in a straight line, and in the nearest direction; but if the said point shall be found to be less than seven miles from the nearest point or summit or crest of the highlands that divide those rivers which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the river St. John, to a point seven miles in a straight line from the said summit or crest; thence, in a straight line in a course about south, eight degrees west to the point where the parallel of latitude of 46 deg. 25 min north intersects the south west branch of the St. John; thence, southerly by the said branch, to the source thereof in the highlands at the Netjarmette portage; thence, down along the highlands which divide the waters which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the head of Hall's stream; thence, down the middle of the said stream till the line thus run intersects the old line of boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins previously to the year 1774, as the 45th degree or north latitude, and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual division between the states of New York and Vermont on one side, and the British province of Canada on the other: and from said point of intersection, west along the said dividing line as heretofore known and understood, to the Iroquois or St. Lawrence river.

ARTICLE II.

It is moreover agreed, that, from the place where the joint commissioners terminated their labors, under the sixth article of the treaty of Ghent, to wit: At a point in the Neebrik channel, near Muddy lake, the shall run into and along the ship channel, between St. Joseph and St. Tammany Islands, to the division of the channel at or near the head of St. Joseph's Island; thence turning stewardly and northwardly, around the lower end of St. George's or Sugar Island, and following the middle of the channel which divides St. George's from St Joseph's Island; thence, up the east Neebrik channel, nearest to St. George's Island, through the middle of Lake George; thence, west of Jona's Islands, into St Mary's river, to a point in the middle of that river, about one mile above St. George's or Sugar Island, so as to appropriate and assign the said island, to the United States; thence adopting the line traced on the maps by the commissioners, through the river St. Mary and lake Superior, to a point north of Ile Royal in said lake, one hundred yards to the north and east of Ile Chapoau, which last mentioned island lies near the north-eastern point of Ile Royal, where the line marked by the commissioners terminates; and from the last mentioned point southwesterly through the middle of the sound between Ile Royal and the north-western main land, to the mouth of Pigeon river, and at the said river to, and through, the north and south Fowl Lakes, to the Lakes of the height of Land between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods; thence along the water communication to Lake Saisaquinaga, and through that Lake; thence, to and through Cypress Lake, Lac du Bois Blanc, Lacing the lakes here mentioned, to that point in Lac la Pluie or Rainy Lake, at the Chaudiere falls from which the commissioners traced the line to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods—thence along the said line to the said north-western point, being in latitude 49 deg. 23 min. 55 sec. north, and in longitude 95 deg. 14 min. 38 sec. west from the Observatory at Greenwich; thence, according to the existing treaties, due south to its intersection with the 49th parallel of north latitude, and along that parallel to the Rocky Mountains. It being understood that all water communications, and all the usual portages along the line from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods; and also Grand Portage, from the shore of Lake Superior to Pigeon river, as now actually used, shall be free and open to the use of the citizens and subjects of both countries.

ARTICLE III.

In order to promote the interests and encourage the industry of all the inhabitants of the countries watered by the river St. John and its tributaries, whether living within the state of Maine or the province of New Brunswick, it is agreed that, where, by the provisions of the present treaty, the river St. John is declared to be the line of boundary, the navigation of said river shall be free and open to both

parties, and shall in no way be obstructed by either: that all the produce of the forest, in logs, lumber, timber, boards, staves, or shingles, or of agricultural not being manufactured, grown on any of those parts of the state of Maine watered by the river St. John, or by its tributaries, of which fact reasonable evidence shall if required, be produced, shall have free access into and through the said river and its said tributaries, having their source within the state of Maine, to and from the seaport at the mouth of the said river St. John, and to and round the falls of the said river, either by boats, rafts, or other conveyance; that when within the province of New Brunswick, the said produce shall be dealt with as if it were the produce of said province: that in like manner, the inhabitants of the territory of the Upper St. John determined by this treaty to belong to her Britannic Majesty, shall have free access to and through the river for their produce, in those parts where the said river runs wholly through the state of Maine, provided always, that this agreement shall give no right to either party to interfere with any regulations not inconsistent with the terms of his treaty, which the governments, respectively, of Maine or of New Brunswick may make respecting the navigation of the said river, when both banks thereof shall belong to the same party.

ARTICLE IV.

All grants of land heretofore made by either party, within the limits of the territory which by this treaty falls within the dominions of the other party, shall be held valid, ratified, and confirmed to the persons in possession under such grants, to the same extent as if such territory had by this treaty fallen within the dominions of the party by whom such grants were made, and all equitable possessory claims arising from a possession and improvement of any lot or parcel of land by the person actually in possession, or by those under whom such person claims, for more than six years before the date of such treaty, shall, in like manner, be deemed valid, and be confirmed and quieted by a release to the person entitled thereto, of the title to such lot or parcel of land so described as best to include the improvements made thereon; and in all other respects the two contracting parties agree to deal upon the most liberal principles of equity with the settlers actually dwelling on the territory falling to them, respectively, which has heretofore been in dispute between them.

ARTICLE V.

Whereas, in the course of the controversy respecting the disputed territory on the Northeastern Boundary, some moneys have been received by the authorities of her Britannic Majesty's province New Brunswick, with the intention of preventing depredations on the forests of the said territory, which moneys were carried to a fund called the "Disputed Territory Fund," the proceeds whereof it was agreed should be hereafter paid over to the parties interested, in the proportions to be determined by a final settlement of of boundaries: It is hereby agreed, that a correct account of all receipts and payments on the said fund, shall be delivered to the government of the United States, within six months after the ratification of this treaty: and the proportions of the amount due thereon to the states of Maine and Massachusetts, and any bonds and securities appertaining thereto, shall be paid and delivered over to the government of the United States; and the Government of the United States agree to receive for the use of, and pay over to the states of Maine and Massachusetts their respective portions of said fund; and further to pay and satisfy said states, respectively, for all claims for expenses incurred by them in protecting the said heretofore disputed territory, and making a survey thereof in 1838; the government of the United States agreeing with the states of Maine and Massachusetts to pay them the further sum of three hundred thousand dollars, in equal moieties, on account of their assent to the line of boundary described in this treaty, and in consideration of the equivalent received therefor, from the government of her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE VI.

It is furthermore understood and agreed, that for the purpose of running and tracing those parts of the line between the source of the St. Croix and the St. Lawrence river, which will require to be run and ascertained, and for making the residue of said line by proper monuments on the land, two commissioners shall be appointed, one by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and one by her Britannic Majesty; and the said commissioners shall meet at Bangor, in the state of Maine, on the first day of May next, or as soon thereafter as may be, and shall proceed to mark the line above described; from the source of the St. Croix to the river St. John; shall trace on proper marks the dividing line along said river, and along the river St. Francis, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagmook; and from the outlet of said lake, they shall ascertain, fix, and mark by durable monuments upon the land, the line described in the first article of this treaty; and the said commissioners shall make to each of their respective governments a joint report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designating such line of boundary, and shall accompany said report or declaration with maps certified by them to be true maps of the new boundary.

ARTICLE VII.

It is further agreed that the channels in the river St. Lawrence on both sides of the Long Sault islands, and of Barnhart island, the channels in the river Detroit on both sides of the island of Bois Blanc, and between that island and both the American and Canadian shores; and all the several channels and passages between the various islands lying near the junction of the river St. Croix, with the lake of that name, shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels and boats of both parties.

ARTICLE VIII.

The parties mutually stipulate that each shall prepare, equip and maintain in service, on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron or naval force of vessels, of suitable numbers and description, to carry in all not less than eighty guns, to enforce separately and respectively the laws, rights and obligations of each of the two countries, for the suppression of the slave trade; the said squadrons to be independent of each other, but the two governments stipulating, nevertheless, to give such orders to the officers commanding their respective forces as shall enable them to act in concert and cooperation, upon mutual consultation, as exigencies may arise, for the attainment of the true object of this article; copies of all such orders to be communicated by each government to the other respectively.

ARTICLE IX.

Whereas, notwithstanding all efforts which may be made on the coast of Africa for suppressing the slave trade, the facilities for carrying on that traffic and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers by the fraudulent use of flags, and other means, are so great, and the temptations for pursuing it, while a market can be found for slaves, so strong, as that the desired result may be long delayed, unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes; the parties to this treaty agree that they will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances, with any and all powers within whose dominions such markets are allowed to exist; and that they will urge upon all such powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets at once and for ever.

ARTICLE X.

It is agreed that the United States and her Britannic Majesty shall, upon mutual requisitions by them, or their ministers, officers or authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek any asylum, or shall be found, within the territories of the other; provided, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged, shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed; and respective judges and other magistrates of the two governments shall have power, jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate, to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defraved by the party who makes the requisition, and receive the fugitive.

ARTICLE XI.

The eighth article of this treaty shall be in force for five years from the date of the ratification, and afterwards until one or the other party shall signify a wish to terminate it. The tenth article shall continue in force until one or the other party shall signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer.

ARTICLE XII.

The present treaty shall be duly ratified, and the mutual exchange of ratification shall take place in London, within six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate, at Washington, the ninth day of August, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty two.

ASHBURTON, (Seal.)
DANIEL WEBSTER, (Seal.)

The correspondence is upon the subjects—

1st. Of the interference of the Colonial authorities of the British West India Islands with American merchant vessels driven by stress of weather, or carried by violence, into the ports of the Colonies.

2nd. On the subject of the Caroline—and

3d. On the subject of impressment—but except that a sort of apology, and plea of necessity, for the burning of the Caroline, with an expression of regard for the sacredness of our neutral rights is made, nothing is settled upon these points; and the President is understood to declare, in his message accompanying the Treaty, that he does not deem it necessary to urge the consideration of those matters further.

The correspondence is interesting, and most ably conducted.

SEEING NOT BELIEVING.—Flood, one day, talking to Sheridan, told him that a man, that they both knew to be a confirmed miser, had subscribed a pound to some public charity:—"You mistake," replied Sheridan, "he never could do such a thing. "Why, I saw him do it," said Flood. "So did I, too," said Sheridan, "but I didn't believe it."

Why is a bankrupt's property like a riddle that no one can solve? Because it is given up.

THE PROTEST.

The following message was transmitted to the House of Representatives by the President of the United States, on Tuesday the 30th ult.

PROTEST OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the House of Representatives:

By the constitution of the United States, it is provided that "every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he *approve* he *shall* sign it; but if *not* he *shall* return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider it."

In strict compliance with the positive obligation thus imposed upon me by the Constitution, not having been able to bring myself to approve a bill which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purpose," I returned the same to the house, with my objections to its becoming a law. These objections, which had entirely satisfied my own mind of the great impolicy, if not the unconstitutionality, of the measure, were presented in the most respectful, and even deferential terms. I would not have been so far forgetful of what was due from one department of the government to another, as to have intentionally employed, in my official intercourse with the House, any language that could be, in the slightest degree, offensive to those to whom it was addressed. If, in assigning my objections to the bill, I had so far forgotten what was due to the House of Representatives as to impugn its motives in passing the bill, I should owe, not only to that House, but to the country, my most profound apology. Such departure from propriety is, however, not complained of in any proceeding which the House has adopted. It has, on the contrary, been expressly made a subject of remark, and almost of complaint, that the language in which my dissent was couched was studiously guarded and cautious.

Such being the character of the official communication in question, I confess I was wholly unprepared for the course which has been pursued in regard to it. In the exercise of the power to regulate its own proceedings, the House, for the first time, it is believed, in the history of the government, thought proper to refer the message to a select committee of its own body, for the purpose (in my respect for the House would have compelled me to infer) of deliberately weighing the objections urged against the bill by the Executive, with a view to its own judgment upon the question of the final adoption of rejection of the final adoption or rejection of the measure.

Of the temper and feelings in relation to myself of some of the members selected for the performance of this duty, I have nothing to say. That was a matter entirely within the discretion of the House of Representatives. But that committee, taking a different view of its duty from that which I should have supposed had led to its creation, instead of confining itself to the objections urged against the bill, availed itself of the occasion formally to arraign the motives of the President for others of his acts since his induction into office. In the absence of all proof, and as I am bound to declare, against all law or precedent in parliamentary proceedings, and, at the same time, in a manner in which it would be difficult to reconcile with the comity hitherto sacredly observed in the intercourse between independent and co ordinate departments of the government, it has assailed my whole official conduct, without a shadow of a pretext for such assault; and, stopped short of impeachment, has charged me, nevertheless, with offences declared to deserve impeachment.

Had the extraordinary report which the committee thus made to the House been permitted to remain without the sanction of the latter, I should not have uttered a regret, or complaint, upon the subject. But, unaccompanied as it is by any particle of testimony to support the charges it contains, without a deliberate examination, almost without any discussion, the House of Representatives has been pleased to adopt it as its own, and thereby to become my accuser before the country, and before the world. The high character of such an accuser, the gravity of the charges which have been made, and the judgment pronounced against me, by the adoption of the report upon a distinct and separate vote of the House, leave me no alternative but to enter my solemn protest against the proceeding, as unjust to myself as a man, as an invasion of my constitutional powers as Chief Magistrate of the American people, and as a violation, in my person, of rights secured to every citizen by the laws and the Constitution.

That Constitution has intrusted to the House of Representatives the sole power of impeachment. Such impeachment is required to be tried before the most august tribunal known to our institutions. The Senate of the United States, composed of the representatives of the sovereignty of the States, is converted into a hall of justice; and, in order to insure the strictest observance of the rules of evidence, and of legal procedure, the Chief Justice of the United States, the highest judicial functionary of the land, is required to preside over its deliberations. In the presence of such judicatory, the voice of faction is presumed to be silent, and the sentence of guilt or innocence is pronounced under the most solemn sanctions of religion, of honor, and of law. To such a tribunal does the Constitution authorize the House of Representatives to carry up its accusations against any chief of the Executive department whom it may believe to be guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. Before that tribunal the accused is confronted with his accusers, and may demand the privilege, which the justice of the common law secures to the humblest citizen, of a full, patient, and impartial inquiry into the facts, upon the testimony of witnesses, rigidly examined, and deposing in the face of day. If such a proceeding had been adopted towards me, unjust as I should certainly have regarded it, I should, I trust, have met with a becoming constancy a trial as painful as it would have been undeserved. I would have manifested, by a profound submission to the laws of my country, my perfect faith in her justice; and, relying on the purity of my motives, and the rectitude of my conduct, should have looked forward with confidence to a triumphant refutation in the presence of that country, and by the solemn judgment of such a tribunal, not only of whatever charges might have been formally preferred against me, but of all the calumnies of which I have hitherto been the unresisting victim. As it is, I have been accused without evidence, and condemned without a hearing. As far as such proceedings can accomplish it, I am deprived of public confidence in the administration of the Government, and denied even the boast of a good name—a name transmitted to me from a patriot father, prized as my proudest inheritance, and carefully preserved for those who are to come after me, as the most precious of all earthly possessions. I am not only subjected to imputations affecting my character as an individual, but am charged with offences against the country, so grave and so heinous as to deserve public disgrace and disfranchisement. I am charged with violating pledges which I never gave; and because I execute what I believe to be the law, with usurping powers not conferred by law; and above all, with using the powers conferred upon the President by the Constitution, from corrupt motives and for unwarrantable ends. And these charges are made without any particle of evidence to sustain them, and, as I solemnly affirm, without any foundation in truth.

Why is a proceeding of this sort adopted at this time? Is the occasion for it found in the fact, that, having been elected to the second office under the Constitution by the free and voluntary suffrages of the people, I have succeeded to the first, according to the express provisions of the fundamental law of the same people? It is true that the succession of the Vice President to the Chief Magistracy has never occurred before, and that all prudent and patriotic minds have looked on this new trial of the wisdom and stability of our institutions with a somewhat anxious concern. I have been made to feel too sensibly the difficulties of my unprecedented position, not to know all that is intended to be conveyed in the reproach cast upon a President without a party. But I found myself placed in this most responsible station, by no usurpation or contrivance of my own. I was called to it, under Providence, by the supreme law of the land, and the deliberately declared will of the people. It is by these, the people, that I have been clothed with the high powers which they have seen fit to confide to their Chief Executive, and been charged with the solemn responsibility under which those powers are to be exercised. It is to them I hold myself answerable, as a moral agent, for a free and conscientious discharge of the duties which they have imposed upon me. It is not as an individual merely, that I am now called upon to resist the encroachment of unconstitutional power. I represent the Executive authority of the people of the United States; and it is in their name (whose mere agent and servant I am, and whose will, declared in their fundamental law, I dare not, even were I inclined, to disobey,) that I protest against every attempt to break down the undoubted constitutional power of this department, without a solemn amendment of that fundamental law.

I am determined to uphold the Constitution in this, as in other respects, to the utmost of my ability, and in defiance of all personal consequences. What may happen to an individual is of little importance; but the Constitution of the country, or any of its great and clear principles and provisions, is too sacred to be surrendered, under any circumstances whatever, by those who are charged with its protection and defence. Least of all should he be held guiltless, who, placed at the head of one of the great departments of the Government, should shrink from the exercise of its unquestionable authority on the most important occasions; and should consent, without a struggle, to efface all the barriers so carefully created by the people to control and circumscribe the powers confided to their various agents. It may be desirable, as the majority of the House of Representatives has declared it is, that no such checks upon the will of the Legislature should be suffered to continue. This is a matter for the people and the States to decide; but, until they shall have decided it, I shall feel myself bound to execute, without fear or favor, the law as it has been written by our predecessors.

I protest against this whole proceeding of the House of Representatives, as *ex parte* and *extra judicial*. I protest against it, as subversive of the common right of all citizens to be condemned only upon a fair and impartial trial, according to law and evidence, before the country. I protest against it, as destructive of all the comity of intercourse between the Departments of this Government, and destined, sooner or later, to lead to conflicts fatal to the peace of the country and the integrity of the Constitution. I protest against it, in the name of that Constitution, which is not only my own shield of protection and defence, but of every American citizen. I protest against it, in the name of the people, by whose will I stand where I do, and by whose authority I exercised the power which I am charged with having usurped and to whom I am responsible for a firm and faithful discharge, according to my own convictions of duty, of the high stewardship confided to me by them. I protest against it, in name of all regulated liberty, and all limited government, as a proceeding tending to the utter destruction of the checks and balances of the constitution, and the accumulating in the hands to the House of Representatives, or a bare majority of Congress for the time being, an uncontrolled and despotic power. And I respectfully ask that this, my protest, may be entered upon the journal of the House of Representatives, as a solemn and formal declaration, for all time to come, of the injustice and unconstitutionality of such a proceeding. JOHN TYLER.

Washington, August 30, 1842.

The reading of the message having been concluded,

Mr. BOTTS obtained the floor, but yielding it at the request of

MR. ADAMS, who asked it but for a minute or two. He said there seemed to be an expectation on the part of some gentlemen that he should propose to the House some measure suitable to be adopted on the present occasion. Mr. A. knew of no reason for such an expectation but the fact that he had been the mover of the resolution for the appointment of the committee which had made the report referred to in the message, had been appointed by the Speaker chairman of the committee, and that the report against which the President of the United States had sent to the House such a multitude of protests was written by him. So far as it had been so written, Mr. A. held himself responsible to the House, to the country, to the world, and to posterity; and, so far as he was the author of the report, he held himself responsible to the President also; the President should hear from him elsewhere than here on that subject. [Some laughter, and cries of "Hear that! will he fight him?"]

Mr. A. went on to say that it was because the report had been adopted by the House, and not because it had been written by him, that the President had sent such a bundle of protests, and therefore Mr. A. felt no necessity or obligation upon himself to propose what measures the House ought to adopt for the vindication of its own dignity and honor; and perhaps, from considerations of delicacy, he was indeed the very last man in the House who should propose any measure under the circumstances.

Mr. Botts now resumed the floor. But for the remarks which had just fallen from the gentleman from Massachusetts, he should hold that he owed an apology to the House and to the country for being the first to move on this occasion. As the oldest member of the House, the most experienced, and the wisest, apart from the other circumstances of the case, the venerable gentleman from Massachusetts was certainly the most fit member to point out the course which it became the House to pursue, in order to vindicate its honor thus assailed; and Mr. B. wished to state that under this impression he had personally indicated to that gentleman the propriety of such a movement on his part, but he had declined to act from motives of delicacy, to which he had himself just alluded.

As a member of the select committee which had made the report, as a member of the House, and as the Representative of a portion of the free People of this country, he felt called upon to vindicate the honor and independence which belonged to the Representatives of the American People.

If he understood the message which had been read at the clerk's table, it declared that the action of the House in adopting the report of the select committee was without precedent in our parliamentary history. Now it seemed that, on this occasion, the President's memory must have been in some degree treacherous. Another and a very memorable case of the like kind had occurred, and one in which the President had himself taken an important part; and Mr. B. proposed to measure out to him the very same measure which he had meted out to the then President of the United States.

A resolution had been adopted according to which Congress was to adjourn at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and there was, therefore, no time left for a protracted debate on this matter; nor was there any need of it: because he meant, by permission of the chair, to introduce an authority on the right of that house to adopt the resolutions of the report, which the President, in all his insolence to the people's representatives, DARE not question.

In 1834 the Senate had adopted certain resolutions, condemning the course of President Jackson in the removal of the deposites from the Bank of the United States to the state banks. In consequence of this movement on the part of the Senate, President Jackson sent to that body a *protest* against the right of the Senate to express any opinion censuring his public course; and, what made the case then stronger than the present case, was, that the Senate constituted the jury by whom he was to be tried should any impeachment be brought against him. The Senate, after a long, elaborate discussion of the whole matter, and the most eloquent and overpowering torrent of debate that ever was listened to in this country, adopted the three following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That while the Senate is and ever will be ready to receive from the President all such messages and communications as the constitution and laws and the usual course of business authorise him to transmit to it, yet it cannot recognize any right in him to make a formal protest against votes and proceedings of the Senate, declaring such votes and proceedings to be illegal and unconstitutional, and requesting the Senate to enter such protest on its journal.

On this resolution the yeas and nays were taken, and it was adopted by a vote of 27 to 16; and among the recorded votes in its favor stood the name of John Tyler, now acting President of the United States, and Daniel Webster, now his prime minister.

The second resolution was as follows:

2. Resolved, That the aforesaid protest is a breach of the privileges of the Senate, and that it be not entered on the journal.

The same vote, numerically, was given in favor of this resolution; and among the yeas stood the name of John Tyler, now acting President of the United States, and of Daniel Webster, now his prime minister.

The third resolution read as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States has no right to send a protest to the Senate against any of its proceedings.

And in sanction of this resolution also the record showed the names of the same John Tyler and Daniel Webster.

Mr. B. went on to say that it was not often that he was driven to the necessity of adopting the sentiments of others instead of giving expression to his own: he was in the habit of thinking, of speaking, and of acting for himself; but on this occasion, he should adopt a few extracts of the speech of a gentleman whom, whatever opinion he might hold concerning certain parts of his public course, he never had hesitated to admit to be the ablest of jurists and the soundest of constitutional lawyers. Never were words more applicable to the very case now before the house. This masterly speech (of Mr. Webster) would be found in the 10th volume of Gales & Seaton's Congressional Debates, page 670:

"Mr. President, I know not who wrote this protest, but I confess I am astonished, truly astonished, as well at the want of knowledge which it displays of constitutional law, as at the high and dangerous pretensions which it puts forth. Neither branch of the Legislature can express censure upon the President's conduct! Suppose, sir, that we should see him enlisting troops, and raising an army: can we say nothing, and do nothing? Suppose he were to declare war against a foreign Power, and put the army and the fleet in action; are we still to be silent? Suppose we should see him borrowing money on the credit of the United States; are we yet to wait for impeachment? Indeed, sir, in regard to this borrowing money on the credit of the United States, I wish to call the attention of the Senate not only to what might happen, but to what has actually happened. We are informed that the Post Office Department, a department over which the President claims the same control as over the rest, has actually borrowed near half a million of money on the credit of the United States."

[Nor do I know, said Mr. Botts, who wrote this. I am very sure John Tyler never did. (A voice, "Those words, are not there, are they? they are your own.") Yes, the words are just as I have read them. A laugh.]

"The protest, as I have already said, contends that neither the Senate nor the House of Representatives can express its opinions on the conduct of the President, except in some form connected with impeachment; so that if the power of impeachment did not exist, these two Houses, though they be representative bodies, though one of them be filled by the immediate Representatives of the People, though they be constituted like other popular and representative bodies, could not utter a syllable, although they saw the Executive either trampling on their own rights and privileges, or grasping at absolute authority and dominion over the liberties of the country! Sir, I hardly know how to speak of such claims of impunity for Executive encroachment. I am amazed that any American citizen should draw up a paper containing such lofty pretensions; pretensions which would have been met with scorn in England, at any time since the revolution of 1668. A man who should stand up, in either House of the British Parliament, to maintain that the House should not, by vote or resolution, maintain its own rights and privileges, would make even the tory benches hang their heads for very shame. There was, indeed, a time when such proceedings were not allowed. Some of the kings of the Stuart race would not tolerate them. A signal instance of royal displeasure with the proceedings of Parliament occurred in the latter part of the reign of James the First. The House of Commons had spoken, on some occasion, 'of its own undoubted rights and privileges.' The King thereupon sent them a letter, declaring that he would not allow that they had any undoubted rights; but that what they enjoyed they might still hold by his own royal grace and permission. Sir Edward Coke and Mr. Granville were not satisfied with this title to their privileges; and, under their lead, the House entered on its journals a resolution asserting its privileges, as its own undoubted right, and manifesting a determination to maintain them as such. This, says the historian, so enraged his majesty that he sent for the journal, had it brought into the council, and there, in the presence of his lords and great officers of state, tore out

the offensive resolution with his royal hand. He then dissolved Parliament, and sent its most refractory members to the Tower. I have no fear, certainly, sir, that this English example will be followed, on this occasion, to its full extent; nor would I insinuate that any thing outrageous has been thought of, or intended, except outrageous pretensions; but such pretensions I must impute to the author of this protest, whoever that author be.

"When this and the other House shall lose the freedom of speech and debate; when they shall surrender the rights of publicly and freely canvassing all important measures of the Executive; when they shall not be allowed to maintain their own authority and their own privileges, by vote, declaration, or resolution, they will then be no longer free Representatives of a free People, but slaves themselves, and fit instruments to make slaves of others.

"The protest, Mr President, concedes what it doubtless regards as a liberal right of discussion to the people themselves. But its language, even in acknowledging this right of the people to discuss the conduct of their servants, is qualified and peculiar. The free people of the United States, it declares, have an undoubted right to discuss the official conduct of the President, in such language and terms as they may think proper, 'subject only to the restraints of truth and justice.' But, then, who is to be the judge of this truth and justice? Are the People to judge for themselves, or are others to judge for them? The protest is here speaking of political rights, and not moral rights; and, if restraints are imposed on political rights, it must follow, of course, that others are to decide, whenever the case arises, whether these restraints have been violated. It is strange that the writer of the protest did not perceive that, by using this language, he was pushing the President into a direct avowal of the doctrines of 1798. The text of the protest and the text of the obnoxious act of that year are nearly identical.

"But sir, if the People have a right to discuss the official conduct of the Executive, so have their Representatives. We have been taught to regard a Representative of the People as a sentinel on the watch-tower of liberty. Is he to be blind, though visible danger approaches? Is he to be deaf, though sounds of peril fill the air? Is he to be dumb, while a thousand duties impel him to raise the cry of alarm? Is he not, rather, to catch the lowest whisper which breathes intension or purpose of encroachment on the public liberties, and to give his voice breath and utterance at the first appearance of danger? Is not his eye to traverse the whole horizon, with the keen and eager vision of an unhooded hawk, detecting, through all disguises, every enemy advancing, in any form, towards the citadel which he guards? Sir, this watchfulness for public liberty, this duty of foreseeing danger and proclaiming it, this promptitude and boldness in resisting attacks on the Constitution from any quarter, this defence of established landmarks, this fearless resistance of whatever would transcend or remove them, all belong to the representative character, are interwoven with its very nature, and of which it cannot be deprived without converting an active, intelligent, faithful agent of the people, into an unresisting and passive instrument of power. A representative body which gives up these rights and duties, gives it self up. It is a representative body no longer. It has broken the tie between it self and its constituents, and henceforth is fit only to be regarded as an inert, self sacrificed mass, from which all appropriate principle of vitality has departed forever.

"I have thus endeavored to vindicate the right of the Senate to pass the resolution of the 28th of March, notwithstanding the denial of that right in the protest.

"But there are other sentiments and opinions expressed in the protest, of the very highest importance, and which demand nothing less than our utmost attention.

"The first object of a free people is the preservation of their liberty: and liberty is only to be preserved by maintaining constitutional restraints and just divisions of political power. Nothing is more deceptive or more dangerous than the pretence of a desire to simplify government. The simplest governments are despotisms; the next simplest, limited monarchies; but all republics, all governments of law, must impose numerous limitations and qualifications of authority, and give many positive and many qualified rights. In other words, they must be subject to rule and regulation. This is the very essence of free political institutions. The spirit of liberty is, indeed, a bold and fearless spirit; but it is also a sharp-sighted spirit; it is a cautious, sagacious, discriminating, farseeing intelligence; it is jealous of encroachment, jealous of power, jealous of man. It demands checks, it seeks for guards, it insists on securities; it entrenches itself behind strong defences, and fortifies, with all possible care, against the assaults of ambition and passion. It does not trust the amiable weaknesses of human nature, and therefore it will not permit power to overstep its prescribed limits, though benevolence, good intent, and patriotic purposes come along with it. Neither does it satisfy itself with flashy and temporary resistance to illegal authority. For otherwise. It seeks for duration and permanence. It looks before and after; and building on the experience of ages which are past, it labors diligently for the benefit of ages to come. This is the nature of constitutional liberty; and this is our liberty, if we will rightly understand and preserve it. Every free govern ment is necessarily complicated, because all such governments establish restraints, as well on the power of government itself as on that of individuals. If we will abolish the distinction of branches, and have but one branch; if we will abolish jury trials, and leave all to the judge; if we will then ordain that the legislator himself be that judge; and if we will place the executive power in the same hands, we may readily simplify government. We may easily bring it to the simplest of all possible forms, a pure despotism. But a separation of departments, so far as practicable, and the preservation of clear lines of division between them, is the fundamental idea in the creation of all our constitutions; and, doubtless, the continuance of regulated liberty depends on maintaining these boundaries."

"Mr. President, I have spoken freely of this protest, and of the doctrines which it advances; but I have said nothing which I do not believe. On these high questions of constitutional law, respect for my own character, as well as a solemn and profound sense of duty, restrains me from giving utterance to a single sentiment which does not flow from entire conviction. I feel that I am not wrong. I feel that an inborn and inbred love of constitutional liberty, and some study of our political institutions, have not, on this occasion, misled me. But I have desired to say nothing that should give pain to the Chief Magistrate, personally. I have not sought to fix arrows in his breast; but I believe him mistaken, altogether mistaken, in the sentiments which he has expressed; and I must concur with others in placing on the records of the Senate my disapprobation of those sentiments. On a vote, which is to remain so long as any proceeding of the Senate shall last, and on a question which can never cease to be important while the Constitution of the country endures, I have desired to make public my reasons. They will now be known, and I submit them to the judgment of present and after times.

"Sir, the occasion is full of interest. It cannot pass off without leaving strong impressions on the character of public men. A collision has taken place, which I could have most anxiously wished to avoid; but it was not to be shunned. We have not sought this controversy; it has met us, and been forced upon us. In my judgment, the law has been disregarded, and the Constitution transgressed; the fortress of liberty has been assaulted, and circumstances have placed the Senate in the breach; and, although we may perish in it, I know we shall not fly from it. But I am fearless of consequences. We shall hold on, sir, and hold out, till the People themselves come to its defence. We shall raise the alarm, and maintain the post, till they whose right it is, shall decide whether the Senate be a faction, wantonly resisting lawful power, or whether it be opposing, with firmness and patriotism, violations of liberty and inroads upon the Constitution."

Such were the words then put forth by that dread intellectual giant on a case precisely analogous to this. I forbear, (said Mr B.) in very shame to add a word of my own. I am willing to adopt them as mine. And without further remark I move you the resolutions following. The three first of them are in the form, and the very words, adopted by the recorded votes of John Tyler, then a member of the U. States Senate, when another daring President sent his protest to that body:

1. Resolved, That while this House is and ever will be ready to receive from the President all such messages and communications as the constitution and laws and the usual course of public business authorize him to transmit to it, yet it cannot recognise any right in him to make a formal protest against votes and proceedings of this House, declaring such votes and proceedings to be illegal and unconstitutional, and requesting the House to enter such protest on its Journal.

2. Resolved, That the aforesaid protest is a breach of the privileges of this House, and that it be not entered on the Journal.

3. Resolved, That the President of the U. States has no right to send a protest to this House against any of its proceedings.

And were this the first occasion on which an opinion is to be expressed against the power of the President to send a protest to Congress against any of its official proceedings, I should stop here, and content myself with proposing the resolutions I have read; but, as John Tyler has himself furnished us with an authority which no man here can deny or refuse, I add another resolution:

4. Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be directed to return the message and protest to its author.

[A voice. "Who is its author. (A laugh.) You have just said you do not know."]

The message is signed, and therefore has an ostensible author. As I have read only the recorded opinions of Mr. Tyler himself, and as every man is responsible for his deliberate solemn public acts, the last resolution seems a just consequence of those which precede it.

I demand the previous question.

[Cries of 'No. no,' 'Cruel.' 'Shameful.' &c.]

After a brief conversation on a point of order between Mr. Proffit and the Speaker—

Mr. Botts said he withdrew the demand for the previous question, simply for the purpose of making a remark in his own behalf. He was the last man in the House who would undertake to make a speech, and then move the previous question. But in the present case he had only read the Journal of the proceedings of the Senate upon a similar proposition, on which he had undertaken to show what the course of Mr. Tyler had been. He (Mr. B.) had read the speech of Mr. Webster on that occasion, and had then moved the previous question. And it was because he (Mr. B.) did not desire at this time to express his own opinions that he had made the demand. He was too full of indignation to express himself as he would desire to do.

He demanded the previous question.

Mr. Wise. I challenge the gentleman to withdraw it.

Mr. Botts. No challenge, nor threat, nor bravado, on the part of that gentleman, will induce me to withdraw it.

The question on the demand for the previous question being put, there were yeas 66, nays 48—no quorum voting. Mr. Andrews moved a call of the house. Mr. Holmes moved that the house adjourn; but the house refused to adjourn—yeas 47, nays 92. A quorum now voting, the question on the demand for the previous question was put and seconded. Mr. Proffit moved to lay the resolutions on the table, but the motion was rejected. The question was then taken on the resolution, and it was adopted—yeas 87, nays 46.

The second resolution was adopted by a vote of 86 to 48; and the third resolution by vote of 86 to 53.

The question recurring on the fourth resolution, which is in the following words:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be directed to return the message and protest to its author.

Mr. Botts said some of his friends had expressed a desire that he should withdraw this resolution. He did no know whether it was in his power to do so.

The Speaker said, only by general consent.

Mr. Wise objected.

Mr. Botts said, very well. For his own part, he preferred this resolution to all the others.

[Several voices, "So do I."]

Mr. Adams asked to be excused from voting on considerations of personal delicacy, both as respected the President of the U. States and himself.

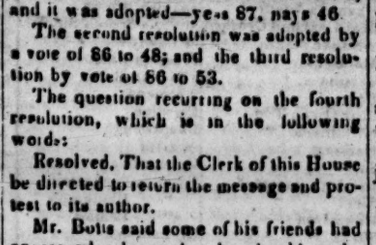
But the House would not excuse him.

Mr Wise asked to be excused from voting; not that he had any personal objection to voting, but he had great regard for the Clerk of the House, and who might possibly fall into the hands of Jim Wilkins, the President's butler. [Hearty laughter.]

[A voice, "Never mind; we'll take care of him."]

Mr. Wise withdrew his motion.

The question on the said fourth resolution was then taken, and decided in the negative—yeas 62, nays 69. So the fourth resolution was rejected.



HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, September 8.

☞ It is announced that the Rev. C. F. Frey, generally known as the converted Jew, will preach at Mars Hill on Saturday the 17th inst, at Hillsborough on Sunday the 18th, at Cane Creek on Monday the 19th, and at Antioch on Tuesday the 20th.

CONGRESS.—Both Houses of Congress adjourned on Wednesday of last week, at two o'clock, after a session of nine months wanting only five days, to meet again under the constitution on the first Monday in December next.

The new tariff bill, which passed the House on the 22d, was amended in the Senate and passed by a vote of 24 to 23—our two Senators Messrs. Mangum and Graham voting against it. The amendments were agreed to by the House, and the bill has been signed by the President. So that it has now become a law.

The bill to repeal the sixth section of the distribution act, which suspends the operation of that act when it shall be necessary to lay a higher rate of duty than 20 per cent. to support the government, which had passed both houses of Congress, has not been signed by the President—it will form the subject of the Fifth Veto.

A bill to limit the sale of the public stock to par, and to authorize the issue of treasury notes in lieu thereof, passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 115 to 38, and the Senate by a vote of 19 to 8.

The Protest.—We have devoted a large space in our paper to-day, to the Protest of President Tyler, and the proceedings in the House of Representatives upon it. Our readers will doubtless be interested in the perusal.

The Treaty.—We publish to-day what is stated to be a copy of the treaty recently negotiated between the United States and England, though no official publication has yet been authorised. It is understood that executive communications were sent to the Senate with the treaty, which may be essential for its right understanding; and it is also rumored that engagements, not embraced in the treaty, accompanied it, and made essential parts of the general result of the negotiation: all which in due time will probably be made known.

As one of the curiosities of the season, we were presented last week with a twig sustaining a group of four *ripe* June Apples, of the second crop this year. They grew in the garden of Thomas Clancy, esq. of this place, and though not quite so well flavored, perhaps, as those of the early growth, were quite respectable specimens.

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal adjourned on Thursday last the 25th inst. having been in session since the 11th of June. The following opinions have been delivered since our last notice:

Per Ruffin, C. J. in Abernathy v. Hoke, in Equity, from Lincoln; dismissing the bill.

Also, in Long and wife v. Bangas from Iredell; affirming the judgment.

Also, in Morrow v. Alexander, from Mecklenburg; affirming the judgment.

Per Daniel, J. in Simmons v. Whitaker, in Equity, from Halifax; reversing the decree.

Also, in State v. Rae; affirming the judgment.

Also, in Scott v. Scott, in Equity, from Burke; decree for partition.

Also, in Blum, C. M. E. v. Bowman, from Stokes; directing a new trial.

Per Gaston, J. in Cannon v. Peebles, from Northampton; directing a new trial.

Also, in McGallard v. Aikins, in Equity, from Burke; dismissing the bill.

Also, in Chamness v. Crutchfield, in Equity, from Chatham; dismissing the bill.

Also, in Adams v. Hayes, from Lincoln; directing a new trial.

Also, in Holland v. Peck, in Equity, from Wake; directing a decree for Plaintiff. *Ral. Reg.*

"The last Raleigh Register says that all the counties in the state have been heard from as to the result of the elections for the Legislature, and the Democratic majority on joint ballot will be 24. That paper then adds:

"'A majority sufficiently large, to leave them without excuse, should they fail to redeem all the promises they have made to the people.'

"And pray what 'promises' were these—will the editor have the kindness to state? We have heard of no promises from the Democrats in the course of the canvass."

Really, the foregoing paragraph from the Western Carolinian, is a specimen of cool impudence, that would do no discredit to the Standard. No promises indeed! Why Benton's famous promise of "gold flowing up the Mississippi," was nothing to the harvest of abundance that was to be consequent upon a Loco Foco Legislature. No, no, Mr. Carolinian!—You can't get off this way. We shall hold you to the bond. Why, no farther off than the county of Orange, the Loco Foco candidates ridiculed the idea of waiting for the relief, which the Whigs argued would be afforded by a Bank of the United States. That sort of relief, they said, was *too slow* for them! They had a much shorter remedy! *They would compel the Banks of the State to shell out their money in abundance, and if they will not do it* (said they) *we will force them to give up their charters, and we will make others that will!* No promises, eh! Mr. Carolinian? Promises were as plenty as black-berries—we shall see whether, like pie crust, they were only made to be broken. *Register.*

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

Galveston papers to the 6th instant have been received at New Orleans.

The Houston papers give the particulars in relation to a projected campaign across the Rio Grande authorized by the Executive. The services of thirteen hundred men are to be received—they are to elect their own officers—and have permission to levy contributions upon the Mexican towns for their support. Washington, Montgomery, Fayette, and Bastrop counties, are authorized to furnish, each, 132 men, and Brazoria, Austin, Fort Bend, Harris, Robertson, Milam, Gonzales, Colorado, Jackson, Victoria, and Ward, 66 men each.

The Picayune adds—

After the above was in type, we met a gentleman who had received a letter from Galveston, informing him—on the authority of Col. Cooke—that every merchant vessel in the port of Vera Cruz, some fifteen or twenty, had been pressed to convey Mexican troops to the number of 7,000 to Yucatan—as was said, but it is surmised their destination is the *city of Galveston*. If this is so, and we cannot doubt it, a serious "flare up" may be soon looked for.

Manufacture of Silk in Ohio.—Mr. John W. Gill, of Mount Pleasant, Hamilton county, Ohio, manufactured during the last year upwards of $9,000 worth of silk goods. His clear profit on the capital invested was ten per cent. Mr. G. visited this city some months since, for the purpose of disposing of his fabrics, which competent judges here pronounced equal to the best imported. He has three large cocooneries, and commenced this season to feed upwards of two millions of worms, which, he calculates, will yield him upwards of six hundred bushels of cocoons, worth at present prices $2,000, but much more to him, as he will manufacture the whole crop into various fabrics.

He has now in operation six Piedmontese reels with improvements; one winding machine for raw or reeled silk; three twisting machines preparatory for weaving; one double machine; two spinning machines for organzine.

All the machinery excepting that for weaving is propelled by a steam engine. Yet the most delicate operations are performed with the greatest exactitude. He employs at the factory 25 hands, half of whom are females, and several of these are under 10 to 14 years of age. *Baltimore American.*

Obituary.

Died, at the residence of her father, on New Hope, in this county, on Thursday the 1st inst. Mrs. Nancy Weaver, daughter of Mr. Thomas Faucett, aged about 24 years.

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, September 1.

Cotton,	9 a	9¼
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 00 a	2 75
Leaf,	3 50 a	7 50

Fayetteville, August 31.

Flour,	4 00 a	5 00
Salt—(sack,)	2 12½ a	2 38
(bushel,)	50 a	60
Cotton,	5 a	8
Beeswax,	27 a	28

Weekly Almanac.

SEPTEMB'R	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	
8 Thursday,	5 44	6 16	New	4 4 50 after.
9 Friday	5 45	6 15	First	11 10 42 morn
10 Saturday,	5 46	6 14	Full	19 1 18 after.
11 Sunday,	5 47	6 43	Last	27 9 49 morn
12 Monday,	5 48	6 12		
13 Tuesday,	5 49	6 11		
14 Wednesday	5 50	6 10		

CARD.

Dr. Wm. Cameron respectfully offers his professional services to his fellow citizens. He may be found at his residence three miles southwest of Hillsborough, and one mile from the main fork of the Chatham, Woody's Ferry, and Hillsborough roads, when not professionally absent. Having just received a fresh and extensive assortment of MEDICINES, he is prepared to furnish any article that may be wanted on moderate terms.

September 7. 40 - 4m

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to show cause against Petition of William Lloyd, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy

September 7. 40 - 3w

Stray.

TAKEN up by Richard William, living three miles north of Hillsborough, and entered on the stray book of Orange County on the 27th of August, a black COW and Calf. The Cow's flanks are both white; they are not marked. Valued at nine dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

September 7. 40—

Elias Gaskill, Mary Gaskill, Seth Jones, and all my other creditors:

TAKE NOTICE, that I am now confined in the jail of Orange county, at the instance of Elias Gaskill, Mary Gaskill and Seth Jones, and I take this method of informing you that on Wednesday the 21st day of September, 1842, between the hours of two and four o'clock of that day, at the jailor's apartment of said county, I intend to apply to two Justices of the Peace for said county, to extend to me the benefit of the oath of insolvency for the relief of insolvent debtors; at which time and place you may attend and object, if you think proper.

ALEX'R. MORPHIS.

September 7. 40—

Hugh Waddell, as attorney for Holderby & M'Pheeters and Robert L. Smith & Co., Messrs. Stilister & Co., Jugger & Varrish, Winthorp, Eaton & Co., James Wyche, S. G. Star & Co., Alfred Booth, Cannon Bowers, Henry B. Lloyd, Thomas D. Faucett, Matthew M'Cauley, Ex'r. of Chs. M'Cauley, decd., Jesse Hargrove, Stephen Lloyd Daniel Booth, R. Nichols, R. Nichols & Co. John Winslow, James Hitchcock, Wright Cotton, William H. Merritt, John U. Kirkland, John Hayes adm'r. of Chesley George, decd., Zachariah Trice, Sam'l Forsyth, John Carlton, and all my other creditors:

TAKE NOTICE, that I am now confined in the jail of Orange county, at the instance of Warren Prior, and I take this method of notifying you that on Monday the nineteenth day of September, 1842, between the hours of two and four o'clock of that day, at the jailor's apartment in the said county, I intend to apply to two Justices of the Peace for said county, to extend to me the benefit of the oath of insolvency for the relief of insolvent debtors; at which time and place you may attend and object, if you think proper.

JOHN LEWIS.

September 7. 40—

Notice.

AT the August term of Orange County Court, 1842, the subscriber took out letters of Administration on the estate of JACOB RILEY, deceased; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with him, otherwise he will resort to the usual course of collection; and all who may have claims are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

WM. NELSON, *Adm'r.*

September 1. 39—

For Sale, or Rent.

THE commodious Dwelling House & Lot opposite Mrs. Estes', is offered for sale on accommodating terms; And if not sold by the first of October, it will be for rent for the ensuing year.

For terms inquire at this Office.

August 9. 36—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

The American Family Medicine.

THAT Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters have long since obtained a high and enviable distinction amid a host of competitors, and that they acquired it solely by their invariable and almost unlimited efficacy without the usual aid of fulsome puffery and preternioral, are well known to the public and cannot be denied. While very little has been said concerning these astonishing Life Medicines by the proprietor himself, and not more than was necessary to call the attention of the afflicted to a sure and speedy means of relief, their renown has rapidly flown from one individual to another and from family to family, until they have long since become known in almost every town and village in the Union, as a wonderful and inestimable blessing. Voluntary and unsolicited testimonials of their absolutely astonishing efficacy, in diseases of the most dreadful and obstinate character, as well as in others of prevalent and ordinary occurrence, have been received by the proprietor from the persons they have cured from every section of the country, and still continue to be received in increasing numbers. It is with pride and pleasure that the proprietor refers the public to his "Medical Manual," where a widely various selection of these testimonials is published, with the names and residence of the writers, because he has no hesitation in saying that the annals of Medical Science do not contain a greater number or variety of cures effected by any medicine known to the profession, or cures of a more frightful kind or of longer standing, coming as these testimonials do from the cured persons themselves, who certainly know best from their own happy experience, whether they are cured or not. The evidence they afford of the pre eminent and unprecedented efficacy of these grand remedies is perfectly irresistible, and commands rather than solicits the respect of the public. In addition to those already published, the proprietor is in possession of a vast accumulation of these personal certificates, demonstrating that his Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters are promptly and uniformly efficacious in Scrofula in all its hydra headed forms. Dyspepsia whether chronic or occasional, Rheumatism both acute and chronic, Jaundice and billious and liver complaints, however distressing or complicated, Fever and Ague in all their varieties, and when quinine and all other supposed specifics fail; Habitual Costiveness, (especially when the Life Pills are used as dinner pills immediately before or after that meal,) Piles even in cases of thirty years standing, Dropsy, Gout and settled pains in the breast, back, or organs, disease of the bladder and kidneys, biles, tumors, and ulcers, Erysipelas, and all other eruptive diseases; Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other affections of the chest, lungs, and mucous members; pimples, stains of the skin, and the foul unhealthy appearance of the complexion, arising from whatever cause, nervous or general debility, headaches, and giddiness, together with a vast variety of other maladies, in proof of the speedy and effectual cure of each of which by these medicines alone, the proprietor has hundreds, nay thousands of certified testimonials. Both the Pills and Bitters are mild and delightful in their operation, producing none of even the temporary prostrations and nausea occasioned by nearly all other medicines; and they can be administered with safety to young children and females in the most delicate health. Prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.

For sale also by

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

August 29 39—

TIN WARE, Sheet Iron, &c.

THE Tin Shop or Factory, in Milton, will in future be carried on under the direction of the subscriber. Having employed a faithful and competent Journeyman, from Baltimore, who is a good workman, those who patronize the establishment may depend on getting good Tin Ware of every description, manufactured out of the best materials.

Country Merchants and others who buy to sell again, will be supplied on terms by which they can realise a handsome profit.

Repairing of Tin or Copper Ware, Covering or Guttering Houses, done at a short notice—in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms. All orders received by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

N. B. All those indebted to the late establishment are notified and requested to settle with the subscriber only, or in his absence with Mr. M. P. Huntington as his Agent. N. J. P.

Milton, N. C, August 18. 39—

Public Sale.

ON Tuesday the 25th of October next, will be exposed to public sale, at the late dwelling house of Jacob Riley, deceased, all the

Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Stock of every kind, Crops of Corn and Wheat, Oats, Hay, &c.,
together with all the Farming Tools.

The above property will be sold on twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security.

WM. NELSON, *Adm'r.*

September 1. 39—

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of PARKER & NELSON by note or account, must pay before the close of September Court week, or they may have to pay cost, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

WILLIAM NELSON.

August 30. 39—

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Moffat's Pills, and Phœnix Bitters,
☞ For sale at this Office.

June 3. 37—

WATCHES and Jewellery.

LEMUEL LYNCH has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a neat assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Verge Watches,
Gold guard and fob Keys,
Fine Gold Rings,
Breast Pins and Earrings,
Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit,
Silver Thimbles,
Gold Hearts and Crosses,
A rich assortment of Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages,
Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives,
Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors,
Silver Ear and Tooth Picks,
Money Purses, and Tooth Brushes,
Gold Shirt Buttons,
Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains,
Silk Braid, and Elastic Guards for Watches,
Gold Barrel Lockets,
Coral, Guilt Lockets,

☞ Watches and Clocks of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style.

May 4. 18—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle their dues immediately.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

May 4. 22—

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that my son ISAAC ANDERSON CRABTREE is authorized to transact business for himself, and to become responsible for his own contracts, in as full and perfect a manner as though he had attained the full age of twenty one years.

ARCHIBALD CRABTREE.

August 17 37—

Notice.

ALL those indebted to MEBANE & TURNER must call and settle by November Court, or they will find their notes or accounts in the hands of an officer.

MEBANE & TURNER.

August 17 37—

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 23d of July last, a Negro Woman, named MARIA, about forty years of age, about five feet five inches high and chunky, very black; little toe on her right foot has become very small from disease. She formerly belonged to John Hutchins; and is supposed to be in the neighborhood of John Williams's or John Moring's. A reward of ten dollars will be given for her delivery to me, at Chapel Hill, or to any one who will secure her so that I can recover her.

OSBOURN SNIPES.

Chapel Hill, Aug. 5. 37—

For Sale,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, about three miles south west of Hillsborough, containing two hundred and fifty acres, twenty five of which are now now under cultivation. This land is of the best quality of upland in Orange, well watered and heavily timbered. It is within a mile of an excellent Merchant and Saw Mill, and the neighbourhood unexceptionable. The owner of this Land living in Lincolnton, is desirous of selling, and it can therefore be bought on most accommodating terms. Any one desirous of seeing the Land, will please apply to the subscriber, or to F. N. Waddell, who resides near it.

WM. CAMERON, *Agent.*

August 5. 37—

For Sale, or Rent.

THE commodious Dwelling House & Lot opposite Mrs. Estes', is offered for sale on accommodating terms; And if not sold by the first of October, it will be for rent for the ensuing year.

For terms inquire at this Office.

August 9. 36

Notice.

THE Legatees of EDMUND HERNDON, deceased, are hereby notified that the subscriber, administrator to the estate of said deceased, is prepared to pay over the said legacies forthwith when legally demanded, as he does not intend to pay interest on any portion thereof.

WM. NICHOLS, *Adm'r.*

August 22. 38 3wp

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the west, offers for sale the PLANTATION where he now resides. It is very handsomely and conveniently located, 5 miles south east from Hillsborough, containing 460 acres, a portion of which is in good cultivation and good repair, having a comfortable Dwelling and convenient Out Buildings, good Meadows and Orchards, and above all, first rate Spring Water. Any person wishing to locate in this healthy region will do well to call and examine the premises. A bargain may be had.

DAVID STRAYHORN.

July 25. 34 -

Notice.

THE firm of MEBANE & TURNER being this day dissolved by mutual consent, they request all those indebted in the concern to come forward and settle their accounts forthwith, without further notice, as money is greatly wanted. We hope none will except themselves from this notice.

MEBANE & TURNER.

April 18. 20—

☞ The business will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber. He would return his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm, and hopes for a continuance of the same.

JAMES MEBANE, Jr.

April 18. 20—

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THESE superlative family medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and invariable efficacy in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured, and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence. These certificates now amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate cases of Scrofula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bilious and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofulous as well as Mucous Consumption, habitual costiveness, Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints of all kinds, headache, giddiness, and nervous debility, eruptive diseases, and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy, appearance of the skin, arising from various causes of ill health. Fever and Ague of every variety, settled pains in the side, back, organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, foul breath and inward fever, night sweats and general weakness and loss of appetite the mumps swollen face and gums, affections of the bladder, kidney, spleen and plura, and the sickness incidental to females, together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number, and clear, direct, and explicit in description, and coming as they do in every case from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These inestimable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also its most certain preventatives, and the surest renovators of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea, which always follow the use of coarse, drastic purges and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale also by the agents.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

July 12. 32—

The Christian Sun.

THE above indicates the title of a monthly periodical, to be published under the control of the Southern Christian Publishing Committee, so soon as an adequate amount of patronage shall be procured. It is designed to make this sheet the vehicle of religious intelligence exclusively, and a means by which that portion of the Church of Christ, which is denominated THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, may exhibit their views before the world, of the prominent doctrines of the Bible, the organization of the Church, and its true and correct discipline. The evils of sectarianism and disunion will likewise be brought under review, and the proper remedies will be attempted to be applied. No favor will be shown to that disorganizing demon party spirit. The Chistian's proper standard will be set forth in bold relief, as a rallying point for all true Protestants. The Saviour's claims as being exclusively the Head of the Church, will be defended and maintained, and he will be held forth in all the energy and simplicity of divine revelation. A place will likewise be afforded for an account of religious revivals, minutes of conferences, and such like matters. The Sun will be published on a large medium sheet, in newspaper form, on the first day of each month, at one dollar per annum, payable always in advance. The place of publication will be stated by the Committee, of which notice shall be given to subscribers in the first number. On the reception of the first number by the subscribers, the yearly subscription will be considered as due.

Elder DANIEL W. KERR, of Junto, N. C., having been selected by the Committee as editor, communications should be directed to him, Postmaster at Junto, Orange county, N. C.

August 17 37—

N. B. We hope our friends will send on their names immediately. Be not alarmed at hard times. Let us all get better and do better, and then times will be better. Our paper is designed to effect general good—therefore, we hope to have general patronage. Ministers of every name are requested to aid us by their communications on the subject of a general christian union, &c.

A FRIEND.

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to show cause against Petition of

William H. Woods, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

James C. Holland, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate of Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Matthew M'Cauley, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Jones Watson, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

August 9. 36 10w

Notice.

THE subscriber having been qualified at the August term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Orange, as executor to the last will and testament of ANDREW WATSON deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WILSON WATSON, *Ex'r.*

August 23. 38 3wp

THE SUPREME REMEDY FOR Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers.

THERE is no remedy known either in professional or domestic practice, so absolutely, immediately, and permanently efficacious in this prevalent and obstinate malady, as MOFFAT'S celebrated and long established LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS. Extraordinary and renowned as are their effects upon diseases in general, in FEVER and AGUE, and all Bilious Affections, they are more so, because in these they are as infallible as any human means can be. This has been proved in more than ten thousand cases, nor is there an instance in which they have failed, or reasonably can fail, when taken in strict accordance with the directions here subjoined, and which are also given in Moffat's Medical Manual and Good Samaritan. But to ensure invariable success, these must be rigidly followed.

Fever and Ague, in all its four leading species, is a peculiar *periodical* disease, and Dr. Moffat has fully established the important discovery that its cure can never be effected with precision and certainty, except by a *periodical* administration of a proper remedy, in connection with the specific powers of one of the ingredients in his medicines, is the secret of his invariable triumph, while all other practitioners either entirely fail, or only temporarily succeed, were with the very best remedies that were known. Anetus, or Ague, is either *Quotidian*, or daily; *Tertian*, or third day; *Quartan*, or fourth day; *Erratic*, or sometimes one of these periods and sometimes another; or it is *Complicated*, by taking these periods in succession, and then running into intermittent fever of a more malignant character. But it is a remarkable fact however mysterious and unaccountable it may appear, that each and all of these species of Ague, have a *fourteenth-day* crisis, in which they may be cured with certainty, but by neglecting which they can only be cured by chance. Dr. Moffat's directions for taking the medicines in this disease, are therefore these: First, take two of the Life Pills at bed time, and next morning before breakfast a full wine glass of the Phœnix Bitters in about the same quantity of water, and half a wine glass more in a full wine glass of water, about half an hour before each meal during the day On the second night take three Pills and the Bitters as before; on the third night four Pills and the Bitters as before, and continue taking four Pills every night for three nights more, with the Bitters during the day. On or before the seventh day, the Ague will seem to be entirely cured, and the patient will feel well, hungry and hearty, but he must nevertheless continue to take the Bitters as before prescribed, until and on the *fourteenth day*, with two Pills every night after the seventh day. He will then, and not until then, with positive and invariable certainty be permanently cured, not only of Fever and Ague, but of whateyer bilious and liver affections it may have superinduced, or even in any way connected. If, however, the patient should by any neglect, or undue confidence in restored health, omit to take the Phœnix Bitters in the full quantities prescribed at least three times on the *fourteenth day*, Dr. Moffat must not be blamed if the disease should return, and the patient should learn wisdom from affliction, and go through another course of the medicines for a fortnight longer. Obeying these instructions, however, he will be so thoroughly cured, that he may bid defiance to the disease, however unhealthy may be his location or prevalent the malady around him. For children between seven and fourteen years of age, half of the above quantities of the medicines will suffice; for younger children, a quarter of those quantities, to be increased or diminished in proportion as the age varies from advanced childhood to infancy. For very young children, small quantities of the Bitters alone will only be necessary.

This treatment, with these supremely effectual 'LIFE MEDICINES,' has been perfectly triumphant in the worst regions of the Southern and Western country, and around the northern lakes, where the malady prevails with the universality of an epidemic, and the demand for this sovereign remedy has been far greater than the supply. Dr. Moffat's Agents, however, are now well furnished, and will make every effort to send this advertisement into the most afflicted districts Voluntary and jealously grateful testimonials are received at the proprietor's office in New York by every mail in incredible numbers, to the absolute efficacy of these astonishing medicines, not only in Fever and Ague, other Intermittent Fevers, Liver and Bilious affections, and derangements of the digestive functions generally, but also in Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Costiveness, Pains in the sides and limbs, Eruptions of the skin, Scrofula, Piles, Worms, Scurvy, and a host of other complaints, for the cure of which these Vegetable Life Medicines are so preeminently renowned throughout the United States. Knowing, however, that many of these diseases, as well as a most fatal undermining of the general health, are occasioned by Fever and Ague, Dr. Moffat, in his advertisements, invites the special attention of the public to the absolute ascendency of his medicines over this malady, the fountain head of so many others. He has only to add, that the Life Medicines are agreeable and invigorating in their operations, require neither confinement nor change of diet, and have acquired the reputation they have long possessed, not by the usual artificial efforts, but solely by their invariable and extensive usefulness. Prepared and sold by Dr. William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.

Sold also, at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder, by

DENNIS HEARTT, *Agent.*

August 29 39 -

NEW GOODS.

Strayhorn & Nichols,

HAVING removed to the corner store formerly occupied by Mickle & Norwood, are now receiving their stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

consisting of every variety usually brought to this market, which they offer unusually low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

April 20 20—

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to show cause against Petition of

Thomas J. Phillips, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Hudson M. Cave, of Orange county, Physician, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Miles Davis, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

August 9. 36--10w

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

Buffalo Spring.

THE subscribers having made considerable additions to their improvements since last season, are now prepared to accommodate an increased number of visitors.

SHELTON & KENNON.

Buffalo Springs, Mecklenburg co., Va. May 3, 1842.

P. S. For particular information with regard to the Buffalo Spring, see hand bills. S. & K.

May 3. 23—

Groceries! Groceries!

A Fresh Supply.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure *good* articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:

50 bags Coffee, including Rio, Java, &c.	Saleratus
Best Brown Sugar	Pearl Ashe
Havanna Sugar	Brimstone
Best Loaf and Crushed Sugar	Spanish Brown
Molasses	Miller's Scotch Snuff
Raisins	M'Calloy's "
Rice	Prussian Blue
Best Green Tea	Venetian Red
" Black "	Nutmegs
Herring	Fig Blue
Salt	Camwood
Bar Iron, assorted	Arnatta
Steel "	Quick silver
Hoop Iron	Essence Peppermint
Sheet "	" Cinnamon
Shear "	" Lemon
Cut Nails, assorted	Oil Lemon
Mould-boards	Cinnamon Bark
Castings	Opium
Weeding Hoes	Lump Magnesia
Spades and Shovels	Henry's Magnesia
Manure Forks	Box Matches
Polished Trace Chains	Rheubarb Root
Best Chewing Tobacco	Chrome Yellow
Spanish Cigars	Chrome Green
Tupentine Soap	Rotten Stone
Tallow Candles	Lytharge
Sperm "	Castor Oil
Spanish Indigo	Gum Shelac
Madder	Cream Tartar
White Lead, in kegs	Ink Sand
Dry White Lead	Sand Paper
" Red Lead	Ink Powder
Spice	Castil Soap
Black Pepper	Box Mustard
Ground & Race Ginger	Waters
Cloves	Asafœtida
Mace	Vermillion Red
Camphor	Percussion Caps
Putty	Powder and Shot
Salt Petre	Window Glass
Allum	Spanish Whiting
Epsom Salts	Copal & Black Varnish
Glauber Salts	Fresh Hops
Copperas	Best & Common Glue
Ground Log-Wood	Train Oil
Lamp Black	Lamp Oil
	Aequefortis
	Starch, &c. &c. &c.

Feathers, Beeswax, and Tallow, will be received as cash.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

April 5. 18 -

VERY CHEAP!!

AS the subscriber intends to continue the business at the old stand of Parker & Nelson, he would take this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on a credit to punctual dealers. His stock comprises, in part, the following:

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Do. Brown, and Drab, do.
Do. Steel mixed do.
Beaver and Pilot Cloth,
Cloaks and Overcoats,
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Kentucky Janes, Kerseys,
Silk, Satin, and Merino, } VESTINGS.
Merino Gloves, Shirts, and Drawers,
Stocks, Cravats, Shirt Collars, Bosoms,
White and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Whitney & Rose do.
Jackonet and French Muslin,
Figured, striped, and plain Silks,
Black and blue-black do.
French, English and American Prints,
Black, figured, and plain Mousselin de Lanes and Challies,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French and English Merinoes,
Silk and Mousselin de Lane Dress Handkerchiefs,
Paglioni, Rob Roy, and Plaid Shawls,
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Damask and Bird-eye Diaper,
Bleached and brown Table Covers,
Irish Linen, black and brown Holland,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid, Silk and Cypress Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver, Fur, Brush and Wool HATS,
Gentlemen's and Boy's Fur, Cloth, and Hair CAPS,
Gentlemen's pegged and sewed Boots and Shoes,
Coarse Broghans,
Ladies' Leather and Morocco Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Gaiter Boots,
Boys and Misses Boots and Shoes,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.
and all other articles usually brought to this market.

WILLIAM NELSON.

November 23. 01 -

Piano Forte & Music STORE, Petersburg, Va.

CHS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 82—

Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,
Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness,
Trunks, (both wood and iron frames,)
Carriage, Sulkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips,
Collars of all kinds,
Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes,
A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their par shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public; and earnestly request the favour of a trial.

HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.

January 5. 05 -

Goods! New Goods!

WE invite the attention of our friends and customers to our stock of goods, for the Spring and Summer They are in part as follows:

Blue, black, brown, and invisible green Cloths and Cassimeres,
Lead, brown and drab MerinoCassimeres,
Black Camblet, Gambroons, Georgia Nankeen and Alpaca Cloths,
Satinets, Kentucky Jeanes, Brown Linen and Cotton Drillings,
Sattin, Fancy Silk & Marseilles Vestings,
French, English, American and Furniture Prints, London Ginghams,
Muslin de Laines, Challeys, and Printed Muslins,
Black Bombazines, colored and black Silks, and Mayaune Prints,
Lead color and black figured Laces,
Swiss, Mull, Figured, Striped, and Check Muslins, Jaconet Muslins,
Colored and white Cambrics,
Plain and figured Bobinets, Bonnets, Ribands, and Edgings,
Ladies' white, colored, and black silk Gloves and Mitts,
Bleached & brown Shirtings & Sheetings,
Gum elastic Braces, fancy Stocks, Scarfs, and black Cravats,
Umbrellas, and Parasols, Irish Linens,
Linen Bosoms and Collars,
Fancy Silk, Gauze Dress Handkerchiefs, and Muslin Collars,
White and black Hose and half Hose,
Ladies' fine Seal skin Slippers and Walking Shoes,
Men's Pumps, Boots and Shoes,
HATS, Plain, Fur, Brush and Beaver,
SADDLERY, Men's best and common Cut-back Trees, Boys' do. Columbia and wood Horn Side Trees, Hogskins and Plush, straining and best cotton Webbing, and Skirting Leather, Morocco Skins, Buckles, Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons,
White, Red, & Black Leads, White Lead in kegs, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Crome Green and Yellow, Copperas, ground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Turpentine and fancy Soap, Black and Imperial Teas, Copal Varnish, Gum Guacum, Gum Myrrh, and Gum Shellack, Coach Varnish, Gunpowder, Salt, Candles, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Window Glass, 8 by 10, Putty, Nails, Cotton Yarns, Sole and Upper Leather, Tin Ware of various kinds, and Books, Hardware and Cuttlery, China, Queensware, and Glass, &c. &c. &c.

The subscribers offer their goods on reasonable terms. They were selected with great care, and we feel determined to sell at such prices as will suit the times

E. MURRAY & Co.

May 24 25 - 3mp

Fresh Lucerne and Clover Seed.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the above seeds.

MICKLE & NORWOOD

July 25. 34 -

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand against John A lee, deceased, for thirty-five dollars, dated in September, 1837 all persons are therefore cautioned against trading for the same.

JOHN ALLISON.

Aug st 18. 38 -

PROSPECTUS.

THE

Petersburg Intelligencer,

IS PUBLISHED TRI WEEKLY,

BY S. W. SYME,

At $5 per annum—payable in advance.

THE INTELLIGENCER is devoted to the true principles of the Whig Party, and will support, for the next Presidency, HENRY CLAY, the man who, of all men living is best qualified for the Chief Magistracy of this Republic.

The Agricultural, Mercantile, and Manufacturing Interests will always find an advocate in the Intelligencer; and Subscribers in the Country will be regularly furnished with an accurate account of the Markets and Mercantile transactions of Petersburg and other commercial towns.

Petersburg, July 23. 35—

Disease a Unit.

Impurity of the BLOOD the only Disease.

HOW simple, yet how wise, how good and beautiful are the laws of nature! Simplicity and truth are stamped upon every law of the creation. The mighty worlds which roll in space in every degree of velocity and direction are all governed by

ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER.

This principle governs the human body. *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills* attracts all impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organ expels them from the body. Attraction and disease are both units. All accidents of infections only effect the body in proportion as they occasion *impurity of the blood.*

The bowels for instance are costive—this most important organ is closed—the consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, occasioning impurity of blood. Thus, Fevers, Cholics, Rhaumatism, Coughs and Colds are often produced. But let Brandreth's Pills be used in such doses as will effectually evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once.

Hot weather, by occasioning debility, produces impurity of blood, from which arises Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, cramps in the bowels, feebleness, pain in the back and hip joints, headache, &c. &c. These unpleasant companions are speedily removed by a few doses of Brandreth's Pills, which soon restore health by purifying the blood.

Grief, great anxieties of mind much watching, fear, bad food, intemperance, residence near marshy land, tend in a very powerful degree to promote impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, consumption, epileptic fits, appoplexy, scurvey, fever and ague, derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms will soon be removed by *purifying* the blood with the Brandreth Pills.

Small-pox, scarlet fever, putrid fevers, even spotted fever, and fevers of all kinds, are propagated only by those whose blood is in a state of impurity, these maladies are mild or violent according as the blood be charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity. The Brandreth Pills, by purifying the blood, soon cure these maladies; in fact the Pills go at once to collect all the causes of these complaints, which are brought by their health-restoring powers to the bowels, and so removed out of the body, leaving the blood pure and healthy.

Fractures, bruises, &c. &c. produce impurity of the blood by occasioning a derangement of the general health. If Brandreth Pills are not used so as to prevent an accumulation of humors in these bowels, the humors pass into the blood, and soon find their way to the weak part, i. e. the least injury, and are likely soon to produce inflammation often mortification of the part. Whereas were the Brandreth Pills used daily after any injury had been done to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration. Often when a bone has been broken and this advice has been followed, it has got well in a quarter the usual time It would be well for those exposed to dangers to consider this subject, its adoption might save their bodies from mutilations, might save their lives.

Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood, the part where it breaks out had in days gone by been injured, and therefore its powers of life could not repel the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it. Soon the acridity or secrecity excoriates the fibres and opens the ulcers. Here we have a drain or outlet opened for the bad humors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body. Salves and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but it don't get well. But let Brandreth's Pills be used say four or six of them to be taken daily, the Pills will open another drain, i. e. the bowels; the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by their natural outlet, and none will be left to keep up the irritation and burning in the ulcer, and it will get well. In like manner are white swellings, anomalous enlargements, liver complaints gravel, salt rheum, diseases of the prostrate gland, cured by abstracting with the BRANDRETH PILLS the impurities from the blood All persons who do not feel well should use these Pills. No man was ever sick long whose blood was kept pure. No man can be in good health if his blood be impure.

Attract then the impurities of your blood to your bowels with Brandreth's Pills, and you will be as strong and healthy as the life withing you is capable of sustaining

Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale Dr Brandreth's Pills. Each agent has an engraved certificate of agency, signed B. Brandreth, M. D.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Hearit, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Humphreys & Gaither, Lexington.
Joseph H. Sirchuff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
J. R. Callum, Milton, Do.

May 10. 23-12m

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their with to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded — And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent Higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.